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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): EDSI, INC. [US/US]; 140-29 Keyland Court, Bohemia, NY 11716 (US).			
(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): GANAPATHI, Laxminarayana [IN/US]; 20 Westfield Road, Coram, NY 11727 (US). GILES, Steven, E. [US/US]; 146 Montauk Highway - Unit 16, Westhampton, NY 11977 (US). RAO, Rama [IN/US]; 7 Northumberland Drive, Shoreham, NY 11786 (US).			
(74) Agents: SCHECHTER, Peter, C. et al.; Darby & Darby P.C., 805 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022 (US).			
(54) Title: APPARATUS FOR DEPOSITING A LAYER OF MATERIAL ON A SUBSTRATE			
(57) Abstract			
<p>Apparatus and method for producing amorphous or microcrystalline diamond-like smooth hard coatings on ceramics, glass and plastic for protection from chemical attack and abrasion are disclosed. In vacuum chamber (1) pulsed laser (2) directs a beam (3) through optical device (4), window (5) and lens (8) with mirrors (7a, b) of scanning device (10) positioning the focused beam (11) onto carbon target (12) to produce plume (18) of vaporized material. Coatings are produced by augmenting the plume with a capacitor circuit (13, 14, 15, 16). Energy stored in a capacitor is coupled via ring electrode (9) and the target to the plume in synchronization with the pulsed laser deposition process. Augmentation of the plume increases the energy and ionization of the deposition species and aids in expanding the area of the plume to match that of the substrate (19) on which the film is to be deposited. The target position is adjusted via linear actuator (17), which with the scanning device prevents damage to the target.</p>			

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APPARATUS FOR DEPOSITING A LAYER OF MATERIAL ON A SUBSTRATEBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The United States Government may have rights to this invention by virtue of funding under Contract No. NAS5-38069 from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

This invention relates to an apparatus for depositing a layer of material on a substrate, in particular, a layer such as hard diamond-like material comprising carbon and/or carbon
15 bonded to any one or more species of boron, nitrogen or hydrogen.

Mechanical wear is a problem for almost all articles in daily use. Many products are coated with materials such as silica, alumina, boron nitride, and diamond to enhance the
20 products' resistance to wear. In some applications, such as bar code scanners and watches, expensive sapphire plates are used instead of less expensive glass or plastic protective plates because sapphire resists scratches and is a better protective material than glass and plastic. The cost of such
25 articles, however, increases dramatically because of the need to use the expensive wear resistant sapphire plates. For example, the price of a quartz crystal watch is approximately \$30 without a sapphire plate. The cost of a quartz watch having a sapphire coating, however, is on the order of \$300-
30 \$1000.

There are many instances where a thin layer of a hard material is applied to and used to protect a softer material. Several techniques have been used to coat a given article with a layer of a suitable material. These techniques, including
35 sputtering, ion beam deposition, e-beam evaporation and chemical vapor deposition, however, suffer from deficiencies when employed to deposit materials such as diamond, carbon nitride and other carbon composites. These deficiencies include high substrate temperature, low deposition rate, small

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area of deposition, high cost, and poor quality (i.e., non-uniformity) of the coating.

Diamond and "diamond-like" materials (materials nearly as hard as diamond) are of particular interest for use as protective coatings because these materials have a hardness of 10 or nearly 10 compared with sapphire's hardness of 9. Diamond, while harder than sapphire, is far more expensive, and thus its use has been limited. "Diamond-like materials," as referred to in the present specification, describes materials nearly as hard as diamond comprising carbon and/or nitrogen, hydrogen, and boron. Carbon films containing hydrogen are referred to as diamond-like carbon (DLC). Only a relatively few materials have even been postulated to have hardness greater than that of diamond. C_3N_4 and C-B-N are among those predicted to have hardness greater than that of diamond.

Deposition of materials using lasers has been reported as early as 1968. Both a continuous wave laser and a pulsed laser have been used for thin film deposition. Subsequently, pulsed laser deposition (PLD) was used for a variety of materials like high temperature superconductors, ferroelectrics, dielectrics, metals, etc. Sato et al. of Japan, as evidenced by a paper entitled "Diamond-Like Carbon Films Prepared By Pulse Laser Evaporations," Appl. Phys. A 45, 355-360 (1988), and several others were among the first to employ this technique for the deposition of DLC films. Pulsed laser deposition has been successfully used for the deposition of diamond and diamond-like materials. However, a serious drawback of previous PLD systems has been the relatively small area of film that could be deposited by the process.

U.S. Patent No. 4,987,007 to Wagal et al., herein incorporated by reference, discloses one method of depositing DLC films using PLD. An accelerating grid spaced from a graphite target is charged to a negative potential and is used to separate carbon ions from a plume. Thus, the grid is charged to an opposite potential than the carbon ions so as to attract the ions. While the teachings of the Wagal et al. patent may provide satisfactory results in some applications, there is a need to deposit a higher quality film

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than can be achieved using the Wagal et al. method. The Wagal et al. patent suggests that a higher growth rate and a quality film may be achieved by using a higher energy laser than is disclosed in the Wagal et al. patent. These higher energy
5 lasers are costly, however.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a superior process for the deposition of diamond and diamond-
10 like materials including conventional diamond-like carbon, carbon nitride and C-B-N on ceramics, glass and plastic for use in a variety of applications.

It is another object of the present invention to deposit a wear-resistant coating on a large area of a
15 substrate.

It is another object of the present invention to achieve a high deposition rate for wear-resistant coatings.

It is a further object of the present invention to deposit a DLC coating on a substrate at room temperature.

20 It is a further object of the present invention to reduce the need for higher power lasers and hence to reduce the associated costs in creating larger wear-resistant coatings.

In accordance with the present invention, a method and apparatus is provided for depositing high quality coatings
25 of conventional and new materials on a substrate by a pulsed laser deposition process that includes the capacitive coupling of energy. The apparatus in accordance with the present innovation includes a pulsed evaporation means such as a pulsed electron/ion beam or a pulsed laser beam directed to impinge
30 on a solid carbon target. When properly focused, these pulsed sources provide very high power at the focal point, evaporating the carbon or carbon composite and forming a plume. A capacitor stationed outside the vacuum chamber is discharged through a graphite ring placed between the target and the
35 substrate. The energy stored in the capacitor is released in synchronization with the pulsed evaporation source and is applied to the plume. The energy coupled to the material plume is given by

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$$E = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

5 where, C is the capacitance value of the external capacitor and V is the voltage to which it is charged. The present technique allows the variation of the energy that can be applied to the material plume by varying C. Also, by choosing a proper value for the capacitor, C, the time constant RC, which determines
10 the time taken by the capacitor to discharge, can be controlled. Thus, by properly varying the quantity of energy and rate at which the energy is applied to the plume material, the plume may be improved to produce novel diamond-like hard layers of carbon nitride and C-B-N, and other metastable
15 materials and enhance the quality of the layers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and other features of the present invention will be more readily apparent from the following
20 detailed description of preferred embodiments taken in conjunction with the attached drawings wherein:

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic view of the augmented pulsed laser disposition apparatus of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is detailed illustration of the scanning
25 device used in the present invention;

Fig. 3 illustrates the placement of the ring electrode and its relation to the target and lens of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a graph comparing the absorption spectra
30 of a sapphire sample with a diamond-like coating produced with the apparatus of the present invention, and a sapphire sample without the coating;

Fig. 5 is a graph comparing the absorption spectra of a thicker sapphire sample with a diamond-like coating produced with the apparatus of the present invention, and a
35 sapphire sample without the coating; and

Fig. 6A-6B are graphs of the transmission of sapphire with and without the diamond-like coating.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Fig. 1 illustrates the preferred embodiment of the augmented pulsed laser deposition apparatus of the present invention. Referring to the figure, a vacuum chamber 1 is provided, preferably sustaining a pressure of 10^{-6} Torr. A pulsed laser 2, preferably a pulsed Q-switched Nd:YAG laser Surelite II-10 model from Continuum, is positioned outside the vacuum chamber 1, and emits a pulsed beam 3. Alternatively, a source producing a pulsed electron/ion beam may be used. The pulsed beam 3 enters an optical device 4, such as a cross post adaptor from Newport, model CA-1, which prevents the formation of an elliptical focused spot at the carbon target 12. The beam then enters the vacuum chamber through a quartz window 5 mounted to a feedthrough collar 6.

Once the laser beam 3 has entered the vacuum chamber 1, it is directed by a mirror 7a (shown in Fig. 2), preferably a CVI Y1-1025-45, to a scanning device 10. The scanning device 10, contains a lens 8, such as a CVI PLCX-25-4/773-UV-AR/AR1064, to focus the laser beam 3 and a ring electrode 9. The focused laser beam 11 emerges from the scanning device and strikes a high purity carbon target 12 which may be obtained from Goodfellow. The lens 8 is positioned in the laser beam to assure that a minimum focused spot of the laser beam strikes the face of the carbon target 12.

Striking the carbon target with the laser beam 11 causes carbon vaporization and forms a plume of material 18. The plume of vaporized material 18 created by the laser pulse emerges from the carbon target 12 at normal incidence to the face of the target 12. Material including carbon atoms and ions pass from the face of the carbon target 12, through the ring electrode 9 and collect on the substrate 19 with the ring electrode 9 applying energy to the plume 18.

External to the vacuum chamber 1 is a high voltage power supply 13 connected in parallel to a high voltage capacitor 14 and charging the capacitor 14 to a voltage in the range of 0.5-3.0KV. The capacitor 14, preferably 0.1-0.5 μ f, is connected in series between the carbon target 12 and ring electrode 9 by high voltage feedthroughs 15 and flexible

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conductors 16. The polarity of the ring electrode 9 is maintained at positive high voltage while the carbon target 12 is negative in polarity.

5 The capacitor 14 discharges the instant the plume 18 is formed during a laser pulse since the plume 18, in effect, completes the circuit and provides a path for the capacitor 14 to discharge. One skilled in the art will appreciate that no special trigger circuitry is needed due to the manner in which the circuit elements are arranged.

10 The resulting discharge of energy into the plume 18 increases ionization and dramatically increases the diameter of the plume and area of the film that can be deposited. Specifically the additional energy from the capacitor 14 excites carbon atoms to much higher energy states than if the
15 capacitor 14 was not used. This results in uniform, large area films with improved adherence to the substrate 19. Thus the capacitive augmentation reduces the need for higher power lasers and hence the associated cost.

20 The power density present in the focused spot of the laser beam can severely erode the carbon target 12 in a short period of time. Not only is the carbon target 12 damaged but the quality of the DLC film can be compromised as well. A method and apparatus that moves the carbon target 12 and simultaneously scans the laser beam 11 thus changing the
25 location on the carbon target 12 where the laser beam 11 is focused has been devised as a solution to this problem. The carbon target 12 is moved horizontally using a motorized linear actuator 17, such as a model VF-165-2 from Huntington Mechanical Lab, mounted to the feedthrough collar 6 and
30 extending into the chamber 1. The carbon target 12, mounted at the end of the linear actuator 17, moves in the direction indicated by the arrow A1.

Damage to the carbon target 12 is further reduced by a scanning device 10 that moves the focused laser beam
35 vertically. Details of the scanning device 10 are shown in Fig. 2 & 3. Referring to Fig. 2, the laser beam 3 enters the chamber via a quartz window 5 and is turned 90 degrees by a stationary mirror 7a, such as a CVI Y1-1025-45, fixed to the

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chamber baseplate 20. A second mirror 7b, such as a CVI Y1-1025-45, redirects the laser beam so that it passes through the lens 8. The mirror 7b, ring electrode 9 and lens 8 are mounted on a bracket 21 that is attached to the shaft of a second
5 motorized linear actuator 22 fixed to the chamber baseplate 20. As the motorized linear actuator 22 is operated, the distance between mirrors 7a and 7b changes depending on the direction of motion of the actuator 22. This results in a corresponding change in the position of the focused laser beam 11 emerging
10 from the scanning device 7.

The placement of ring electrode 9 on the bracket 21 further aids the deposition of DLC films since the position of the plume 18 will move in concert with the movement of the focused laser beam 11. Fig. 3 shows a top view of scanning
15 device 10 in more detail.

The combined motion of both linear actuators results in the focused laser beam 11 scanning the carbon target 12 in a raster pattern. In a preferred embodiment, the focused laser beam 11 is constantly moved via scanning device 10 while the
20 carbon target 12 is periodically advanced as the laser beam 11 reaches its lowest or highest point of travel. The continuously moving plume 18 created by the capacitively augmented PLD yields hard, uniform DLC films on substrates of large areas.

25 Figs. 4 and 5 graphically compare the absorption spectrum of a sapphire sample coated using the apparatus of the present invention with that of an uncoated sapphire sample. In Fig. 4, the spectra of an uncoated (curve 1) and coated (curve 2) 1/8 inch sapphire sample is illustrated. The
30 uncoated sapphire sample spectrum (curve 1) exhibits an absorption peak at approximately 200nm, however the remaining portions of the spectrum covering the UV-visible region show the uncoated sapphire is near transparent, exhibiting only approximately 5% absorption. The spectrum of the coated
35 sapphire sample (curve 2) exhibits substantially similar absorption characteristics. The approximately 5% difference between the two spectra (curve 1 and curve 2) at 250nm decreases as the wavelength is increased, with the difference

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at 900nm being negligible.

Fig. 5 illustrates the spectrum of an uncoated 1/4 inch sapphire sample (curve 1) as compared to the spectrum of an coated sapphire sample of the same thickness (curve 2).

5 Both the uncoated and coated samples (curve 1 and curve 2) show heavy absorption near the 200nm end of the spectrum. At a wavelength of approximately 250nm, the coated sample (curve 2) absorbs approximately 5% more than does the uncoated sample (curve 1). However, as the wavelength is increased, the
10 difference between the two absorption spectra decreases until it is negligible at 900nm.

Finally, Fig. 6A and 6B show the transmission, as measured in a spectrometer, of sapphire one-eighth inch thick samples. Fig. 6A graphically illustrates the transmission of
15 an uncoated sample, and Fig. 6B illustrates the transmission of a sample coated with a 50Å thick diamond-like coating produced with the method and apparatus of the present invention. As is clearly shown, the coating has no measurable effect of the transmission of the sapphire in the entire
20 spectrum. Both spectra show a drop in transmission with the longer wavelengths, but this is intrinsic to sapphire.

It is clear from the graphs of Figs. 4, 5, 6A, and 6B, a diamond-like coating produced with the method and apparatus of the present invention is transparent to
25 wavelengths in the ranges of 250-900nm and 2500-10,000nm.

While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various
30 changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED

1 1. Apparatus for producing a layer of material on
2 a substrate comprising:
3 a vacuum chamber;
4 means for directing a laser beam along a first path
5 of travel;
6 means for holding a target material at a target
7 location within the vacuum chamber generally along the first
8 path of travel;
9 means disposed along the first path of travel for
10 focusing the laser beam at the target location, the laser beam
11 being sufficiently energetic so that, when so focussed at the
12 target location, a plume comprising at least ions of the target
13 material is ejected from the target material along a second
14 path of travel;
15 electrode means disposed within the vacuum chamber
16 and chargeable at an electrical potential and positioned
17 adjacent to the plume, the electrical potential being the same
18 polarity as the ions; and
19 means for supporting the substrate in the vacuum
20 chamber and disposed along the second path of travel for
21 collecting the ions on the substrate to produce the layer of
22 material on the substrate.

1 2. Apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the
2 vacuum chamber includes a window and the laser beam is created
3 outside the chamber, with the first path of travel traversing
4 the window.

1 3. Apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the
2 target material comprises carbon.

1 4. Apparatus according to claim 3 wherein the layer
2 of material is diamond-like carbon.

1 5. Apparatus according to claim 3 wherein the layer
2 of material is carbon nitride.

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1 6. Apparatus according to claim 1 further
2 comprising:
3 means electrically connected to the target material
4 and the electrode means so that the two are held at opposite
5 polarities prior to the formation of the plume.

1 7. Apparatus according to claim 1 further
2 comprising:
3 means for selectively moving the target material so
4 that the laser beam strikes the target material sequentially
5 at a plurality of locations on the target material.

1 8. Apparatus according to claim 1 further
2 comprising:
3 means for sequentially aiming the laser beam at a
4 plurality of locations on the target.

1 9. Apparatus according to claim 8 further
2 comprising:
3 means for moving the electrode means in concert with the
4 movement of the laser beam from one location to another on the
5 target material.

1 10. Apparatus according to claim 1 further
2 comprising:
3 an electrical energy source; and
4 an electrical energy storage device electrically
5 connected to the electrical energy source, and electrically
6 connected to the electrode means so that the storage device is
7 charged by the electrical energy source and discharges upon
8 formation of the plume thereby charging the electrode means.

1 11. Apparatus according to claim 10 further
2 comprising:
3 means of selectively moving the target material so
4 that the laser beam strikes the target material sequentially
5 at a plurality of locations on the target material.

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1 12. Apparatus according to claim 10 further
2 comprising:

3 means for sequentially aiming the laser beam at a
4 plurality of locations on the target.

1 13. Apparatus according to claim 10 further
2 comprising:

3 means for moving the electrode means in concert with
4 the movement of the laser beam from one location to another on
5 the target material.

1 14. Apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the
2 target material comprises carbon.

1 15. Apparatus according to claim 10 wherein the
2 layer of material is diamond-like carbon.

1 16. Apparatus according to claim 10 wherein the
2 layer of material is carbon nitride.

1 17. Apparatus for producing a layer of material on
2 a substrate comprising:

3 a vacuum chamber;

4 means for directing a laser beam along a first path
5 of travel;

6 means for holding a target material at a target
7 location within the vacuum chamber generally along the first
8 path of travel;

9 means disposed along the first path of travel for
10 focusing the laser beam at the target location, the laser beam
11 being sufficiently energetic so that, when so focussed at the
12 target location, a plume comprising at least one of atoms and
13 ions of the target material is ejected from the target material
14 along a second path of travel;

15 electrode means disposed within the chamber and
16 chargeable at an electrical potential and positioned adjacent
17 to the plume;

18 an electrical energy source;

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19 an electrical energy storage device electrically
20 connected to the electrical energy source, and electrically
21 connected to the electrode means so that the storage device is
22 charged by the electrical energy source and discharges upon
23 formation of the plume thereby charging the electrode means;
24 and means for supporting the substrate disposed along
25 the second path of travel for collecting at least one of atoms
26 and ions from the plume on the substrate to produce a layer of
27 material on the substrate.

1 18. Apparatus according to claim 17, wherein the
2 vacuum chamber includes a window and the laser beam is created
3 outside the chamber, with the first path of travel traversing
4 the window.

1 19. Apparatus according to claim 17 wherein the
2 target material comprises carbon.

1 20. Apparatus according to claim 19 wherein the
2 layer of material is diamond-like carbon.

1 21. Apparatus according to claim 19 wherein the
2 layer of material is carbon nitride.

1 22. Apparatus according to claim 17 wherein the
2 electrical energy storage device is additionally connected to
3 the target material so that electrode means and the target
4 material are held at opposite polarities prior to the formation
5 of the plume.

1 23. Apparatus according to claim 17 further
2 comprising:
3 means for selectively moving the target material so
4 that the laser beam strikes the target material sequentially
5 at a plurality of locations on the target material.

1 24. Apparatus according to claim 17 further
2 comprising:

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3 means for sequentially aiming the laser beam at a
4 plurality of locations on the target.

1 25. Apparatus according to claim 24 further
2 comprising:

3 means for moving the electrode means in concert with
4 the movement of the laser beam from one location to another on
5 the target material.

1 26. An apparatus for producing a film on a substrate
2 comprising:

3 a chamber;

4 means for creating a vacuum within the chamber;

5 means for directing a laser beam along a first path
6 of travel;

7 means for holding a target material at a target
8 location within the chamber generally along the first path of
9 travel;

10 means disposed along the first path of travel for
11 focusing the laser beam at the target location, the laser beam
12 being sufficiently energetic so that, when so focussed at the
13 target location, a plume of material is ejected from the target
14 material along a second path of travel;

15 electrode means disposed within the chamber and
16 chargeable at an electrical potential and positioned adjacent
17 to the plume;

18 an electrical energy source;

19 an electrical energy storage device electrically
20 connected to the electrical energy source, and electrically
21 connected to the electrode means so that the storage device is
22 charged by the electrical energy source and discharges upon
23 formation of the plume thereby charging the electrode means;
24 and

25 means for supporting the substrate disposed along the
26 second path of travel for collecting the material from the
27 plume on the substrate to produce a layer of material on the
28 substrate.

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1 27. Apparatus according to claim 26, wherein the
2 vacuum chamber includes a window and the laser beam is created
3 outside the chamber, with the first path of travel traversing
4 the window.

1 28. Apparatus according to claim 26, wherein the
2 target material comprises carbon.

1 29. Apparatus according to claim 28 wherein the
2 layer of material is diamond-like carbon.

1 30. Apparatus according to claim 28 wherein the
2 layer of material is carbon nitride.

1 31. Apparatus according to claim 26 wherein the
2 electrical storage device is additionally connected to the
3 target material so that the electrode means and the target
4 material are held at opposite polarities prior to the formation
5 of the plume.

1 32. Apparatus according to claim 26 further
2 comprising:
3 means for selectively moving the target material so
4 that the laser beam strikes the target material sequentially
5 at a plurality of locations on the target material.

1 33. Apparatus according to claim 26 further
2 comprising:
3 means for sequentially aiming the laser beam at a
4 plurality of locations on the target.

1 34. Apparatus according to claim 33 further
2 comprising:
3 means for moving the electrode means in concert with
4 the movement of the laser beam from one location to another on
5 the target material.

1 35. A method for producing a layer of material on

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2 a substrate comprising the steps of:
3 creating a substantially vacuum atmosphere in a
4 chamber;
5 directing a laser beam along a first path of travel;
6 holding a target material at a target location in the
7 chamber generally along the first path of travel;
8 focusing the laser beam at the target location, the
9 laser beam being sufficiently energetic so that, when so
10 focussed at the target location, a plume of material is ejected
11 from the target material along a second path of travel to
12 create a plume comprising at least ions along a second path of
13 travel;
14 charging the plume with a voltage at the same
15 polarity as ions within the plume; and
16 collecting material from the plume on a substrate.

1 36. The method of claim 35 wherein the substantially
2 vacuum atmosphere is at a pressure of 10^{-4} Torr.

1 37. The method of claim 35 wherein the charging step
2 comprises:
3 charging an electrical storage device;
4 discharging the electrical storage device upon the
5 creation of the plume thereby charging the plume.

1 38. The method of claim 35 further comprising the
2 step of:
3 moving the target material so that the laser beam
4 strikes the target material sequentially at a plurality of
5 locations on the target material.

1 39. The method of claim 35 further comprising the
2 step of:
3 sequentially aiming the laser beam at a plurality of
4 locations on the target.

1 40. The method of claim 39 further comprising the
2 step of:

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3 moving an electrode means in concert with the
4 movement of the laser beam from one location to another on the
5 target material.

1 41. A method for producing a layer of material on
2 a substrate comprising the steps of:
3 creating a substantially vacuum atmosphere in a
4 chamber;
5 charging an electrical storage device;
6 directing a laser beam along a first path of travel;
7 holding a target material at a target location in the
8 chamber generally along the first path of travel;
9 focusing the laser beam at the target location, the
10 laser beam being sufficiently energetic so that, when so
11 focussed at the target location, a plume of material is ejected
12 from the target material along a second path of travel to
13 create a plume comprising at least ions along a second path of
14 travel;
15 discharging the electrical storage device thereby
16 charging the plume with a voltage; and
17 collecting material from the plume on a substrate.

1 42. The method of claim 41 wherein the substantially
2 vacuum atmosphere is at a pressure of 10^{-6} Torr.

1 43. The method of claim 41 further comprising the
2 step of:
3 moving the target material so that the laser beam
4 strikes the target material sequentially at a plurality of
5 locations on the target material.

1 44. The method of claim 41 further comprising the
2 step of:
3 sequentially aiming the laser beam at a plurality of
4 locations on the target.

1 45. The method of claim 44 further comprising the
2 step of:

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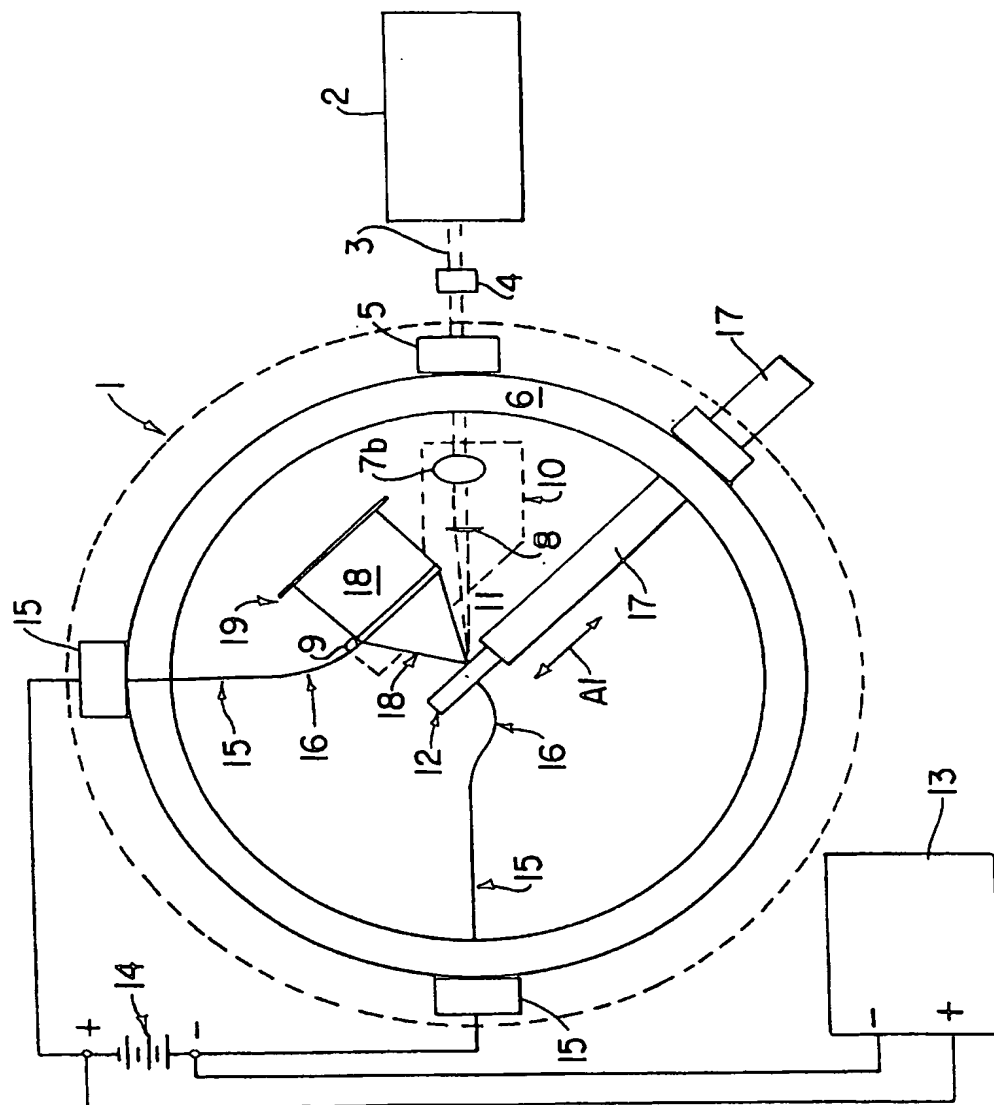
3 moving an electrode means in concert with the
4 movement of the laser beam from one location to another on the
5 target material.

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FIG. 1



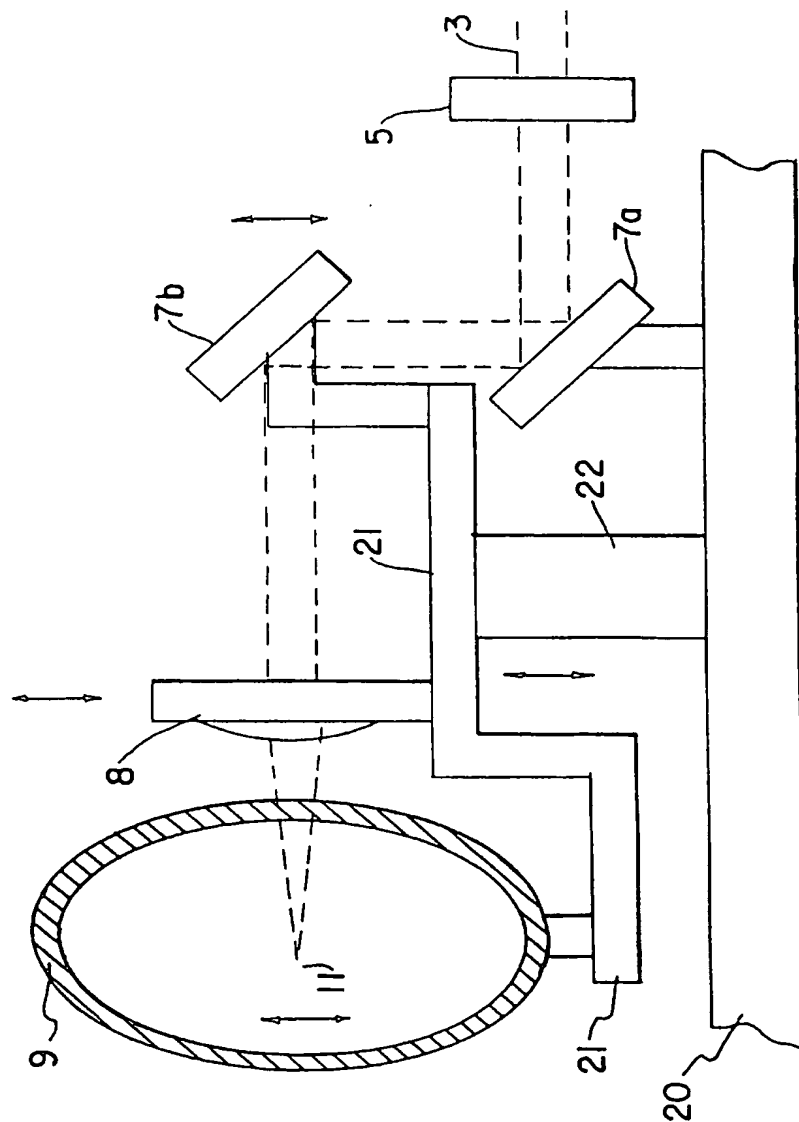
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FIG. 2



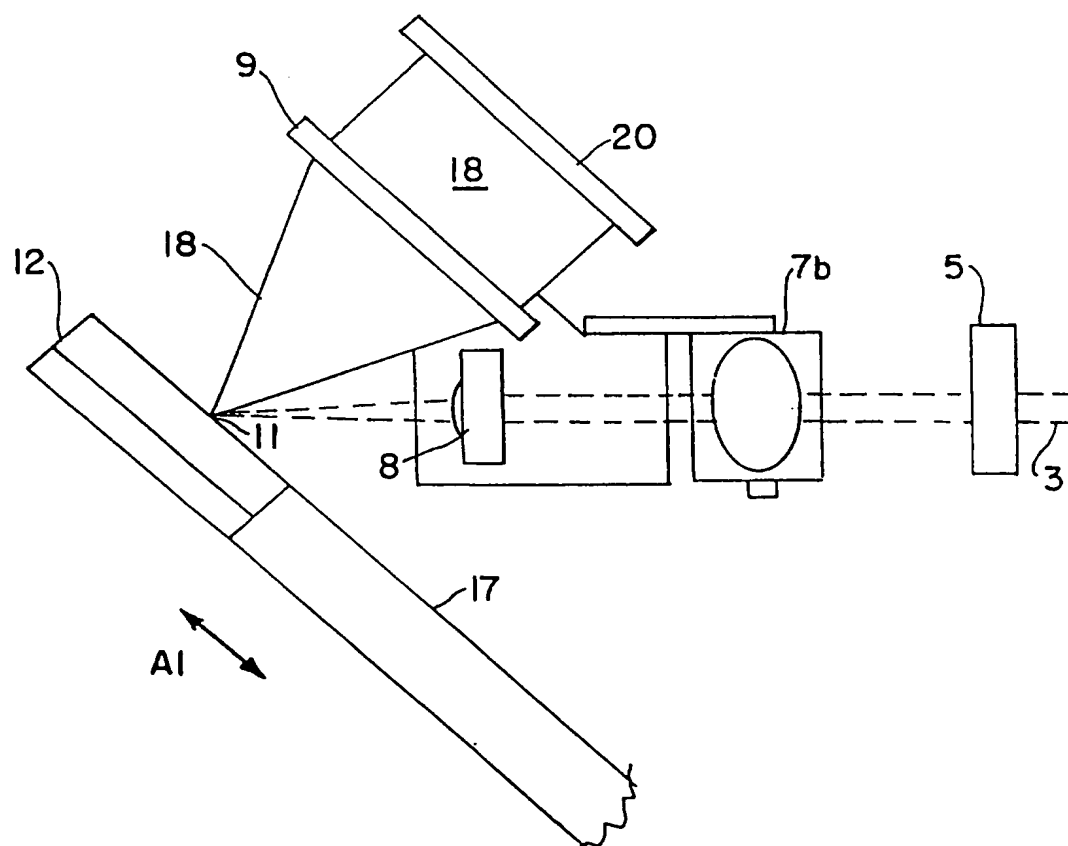
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FIG. 3



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FIG. 4

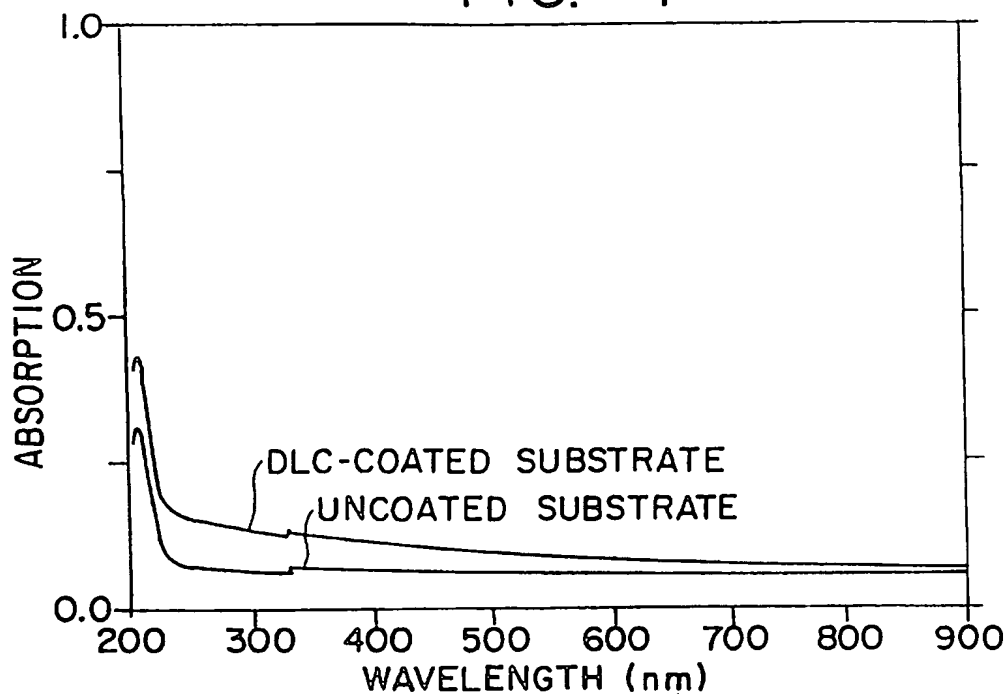
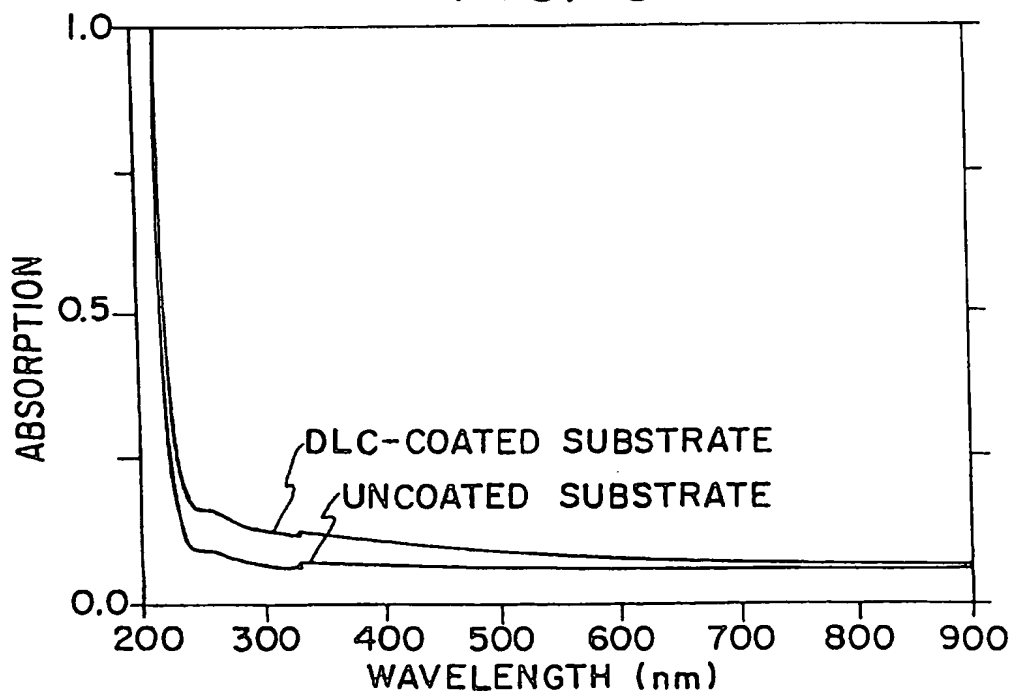


FIG. 5



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FIG. 6A

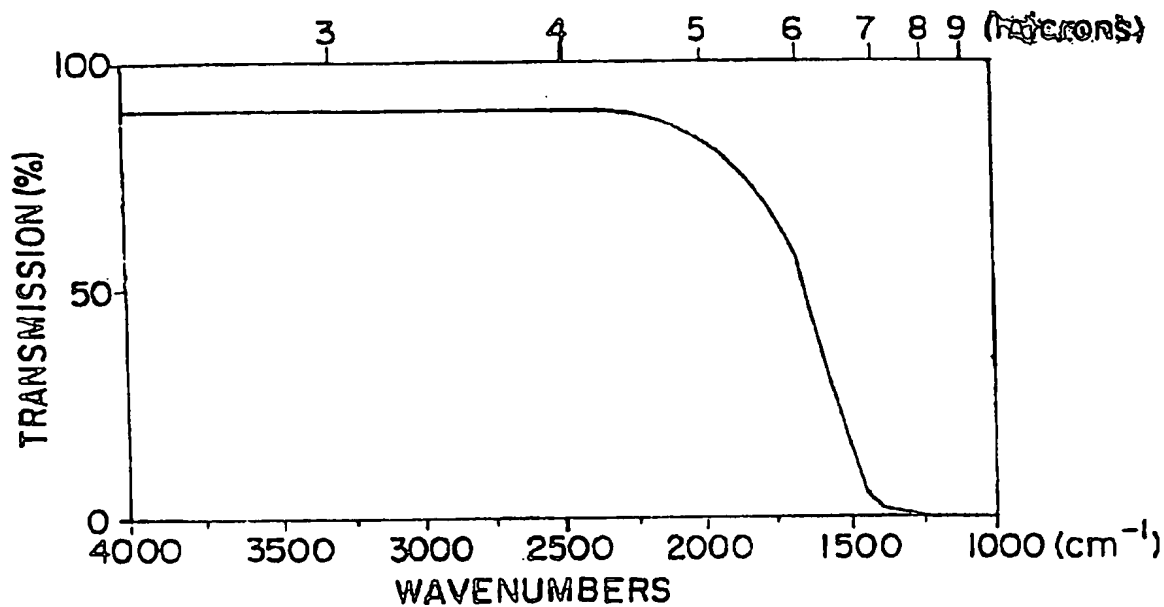
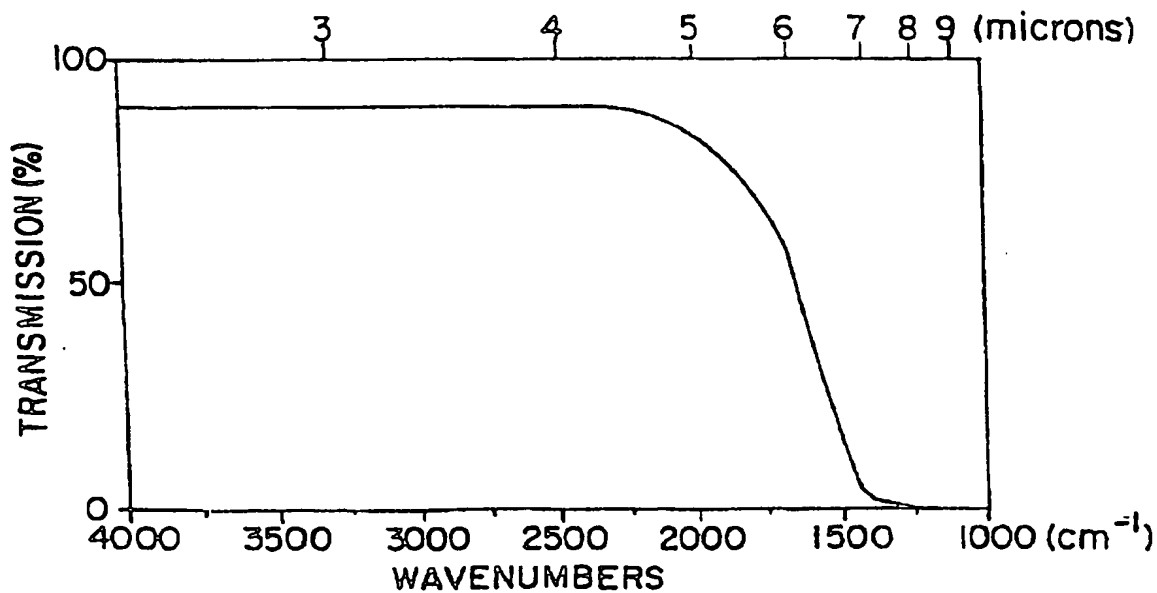


FIG. 6B



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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/13585

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : H05B 7/20; C23C 14/06, 14/28 14/32

US CL : 427/561, 562, 572, 596; 118/723 VE, 723MP, 727,50.1

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 427/561, 562, 572, 677, 596; 118/723 VE, 723MP, 727,50.1

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --- Y	US, A, 5,098,737 (COLLINS ET AL) 24 MARCH 1992, SEE FIGS. 1 AND 2; COL. 4, LINES 54-68; COL. 7, LINES 11- COL 8, LINE 10 AND LINES 22-36; AND COL 6, LINES 50-57.	1-8, 35-36 38-39 ----- 9-34, 37, 40-45
X --- Y	US, A, 4,370,176 (BRUEL) 25 JANUARY 1983, SEE FIGURE; COL 3, LINE 58- COL 4, LINE 64.	1-5, 7-8, 10-12, 14-21, 23-24, 26-30, 32-33, 35-45 ----- 4-6, 9, 13, 22, 25, 31 AND 34
Y	US, A, 4,664,940 (BENSOUSSAN ET AL) 12 MAY 1987, SEE ABSTRACT AND FIGURE.	9,13,25, 34



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:		* T	
* A	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	* X	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principles or theory underlying the invention
* E	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	* Y	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
* L	document which may throw doubt on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)		document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
* O	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	* A	document member of the same patent family
* P	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 JANUARY 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

12 MAR 1996

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Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

MARIANNE L. PADGETT

Telephone No. (703) 308-2336

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/13585

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category ^a	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US, A, 4,701,592 (CHEUNG) 20 OCTOBER 1987, SEE ABSTRACT AND FIGURES.	1-2, 7-8, 11-13, 23-25, 32-35, 38-40, 43-45
A	US, A, 5,084,300 (ZANDER ET AL) 28 JANUARY 1992, SEE ABSTRACT AND FIGURES.	1-2, 7-8, 11-13, 23-25, 32-35, 38-40, 43-45
A	US, A, 4,762,975 (MAHONEY ET AL) 09 AUGUST 1988, SEE ABSTRACT AND FIGURES.	1-45
A	US, A, 5,330,968 (NAGAISHI ET AL) 19 JULY 1994, SEE ABSTRACT AND FIGURES.	1-45
A	US, A, 5,300,485 (YOSHIDA ET AL) 05 APRIL 1994, SEE ABSTRACT AND FIGURES.	1-45
A	US, A, 5,203,929 (TAKAYANAGI ET AL) 20 APRIL 1993, SEE ABSTRACT AND FIGURES.	1-45
A	US, A, 4,987,007 (WAGAL ET AL) 22 JANUARY 1991, SEE ABSTRACT AND FIGURES.	1-45
A	US, H, 872 (HENDRICKS) 01 JANUARY 1991, SEE ABSTRACT AND FIGURES.	1-45